

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5319

號九百三十五第

日五念月十戊甲治同

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 3RD DECEMBER, 1874.

四時禮

歲三月二十英

港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

December 2, CIVILIA, German bark, 380, H. Brock, Newchwang 24th November, Beans and Pans—Bouzaau & Co.

Departures.

December 2, A. E. VIDAL, for Saigon. December 2, ATLANTIC, s.s., for Canton. December 2, CHARLEY, for Chefoo. December 2, AMY, s.s., for Canton. December 3, BANGALORE, s.s., for Shanghai.

Clearances.

At THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, DECEMBER 2ND.

Eller, for Sydney.

Fragt, for Macao.

Frances, for Cubo.

Glenart, s.s., for Singapore and London.

Hinckley Castle, s.s., for Whampoa.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per Circular, from Newchwang—2 Chinese.

To Depart.

Kirke, for Singapore, ds.

16 Cabin, (including Miss Lucy George's Theatrical Troupe), 4 distressed seamen and 20 Chinese.

Reports.

The German bark *Civilia* reports left Newchwang on 24th Nov. Had fine weather but variable winds from the N.W. to W.N.W. until the 25th; when passing Shantung Provinces the wind veered to W. with strong snow storm, then moderate weather and W.N.W. winds; since 26th fine weather and moderate winds.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected Date.)

Per Circular, from Newchwang.

Alejandro New York, Feb. 10

Frances Shields, Feb. 19

Oleander Penang, April 8

Brenton Falmouth, June 29

Carsten New York, July 10

Centaur London, July 13

Gamco New York, July 15

Charley Cardiff, Aug. 15

Mavis Cardiff, Aug. 16

Sorrows (s.s.) Newcastle, Aug. 20

Marco Polo Cardiff, Aug. 25

Sarah Nicholson Swansea, Aug. 28

Tamara London, Aug. 29

Pallas Hamburg, Sept. 2

Invalide London, Sept. 9

Navy Operatives London, Sept. 15

Hans Cardiff, Sept. 15

Bonita Cardiff, Sept. 18

Varuna Hamburg, Sept. 19

Nakin (s.s.) London, Sept. 20

Ocean (s.s.) Glasgow, Sept. 24

Life Brigade (s.s.) Shields, Sept. 26

Lycomine London, Oct. 2

Albella (s.s.) Liverpool, Oct. 2

Flame London, Oct. 5

Misko London, Oct. 7

Chusan (s.s.) Glasgow, Oct. 8

August Frederick Swansea, Oct. 13

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

At 12 noon.

Sundry Goods.

FOR SALE.

THE Peruvian Ship

"EMIGRANTE,"

For Particulars apply to

W.M. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

1877 Hongkong, 12th November 1874.

FOR SALE.

THE New Iron Screw Steamer

"OCEAN,"

built on the Clyde, classed No. 41, of 2,000

Tons Carrying Capacity; 160 Horse-power;

with Compound Engines, consuming 15 Tons of Coal daily.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

1867 Hongkong, 31st October, 1874.

G. O. ROVERS, S.D.E., DENTIST,

No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,

(has returned to Hongkong, and is ready to receive Patients.)

1874 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class

Boats (hitherto known as those of Messrs.

R.S. Walker & Co.), of about 5,000 tons Cap-

acity, situated on the Praia West Vanchi,

T.G. LINSTEAD,

1869 Hongkong, 12th November, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS,

COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,

GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-RINGERS,

QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULAH LANE,

1490 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port must re-

quest S. GOAL, can obtain it from the Under-

signed.

W.G. HALE & Co., Agents.

1874 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for

the above Company's Business, are

now prepared to GRANT POLICIES ON

FOR LIFE, ACCIDENT, AND MARINE INSUR-

ANCE, the sum of £10,000 or Buildings, or

on Goods stored therein, at current rates, sub-

ject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

1867 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

For and after this date, and until further

notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent.

(20%) upon the Current rates of Premium, will

be paid on all Policies against Fire, effected

through this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., Agents.

1874 Hongkong, 25th June, 1874.

Banks.

Notices of Firms.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. H. KING & Co. of London.

Office—No. 3, Stanley Street.

1874 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

M. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.

E. VINCENT & Co.,

1829 Hongkong, 10th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

M. COLIN ADAMSON WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

E. VINCENT & Co.,

1829 Hongkong, 1st November, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this Port as Merchant and Consignment Agent.

A. MAGG HEATON,

1829 Hongkong, 1st November, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

OFFICE—No. 50, Queen's Road Central.

EDWARD CHASEL,

3m 1812 Hongkong, 1st November, 1874.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LAW, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, Queen's Road, 1829 Hongkong, 1st November, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby begs to notify for general information that there is no Partnership whatever in the Photographic business carried on under the Style or Firm of AFONG, the Undersigned being the Sole Proprietor.

Mr. M. NOGUEIRA MENDES is authorized to sign my name per procription.

AFONG,

Photographer,

1829 Hongkong, 4th November, 1874.

ESTABLISHED IN 1862.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS

AND GENERAL FURNISHING

CONTRACTORS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY,

AND

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

55, 59, 60, & 61, Bentinck Street, CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & CO.'S BILLIARD TABLES are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate.

C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Malacca, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the quality and workmanship of their goods, and we thank our Friends and Patrons in India for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have contributed to the success their efforts have hitherto met with.

Every table is made of solid wood, well season'd and not varnished.

The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. & Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions.

No table leaves C. L. & Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material.

To Let.

TO LET.
1/4th Possession, 1st September,
THE OFFICES over the HONGKONG DIS-
PENSARY.
Apply to
A. S. WATSON & Co.
1840 Hongkong, 27th August, 1874.

TO LET.

From 1st June next.
OFFICES in Hunt's Building, Pedder's
Wharf, between ATKINSON & Co.
1782 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situate in Queen's Road
Central, known as the "CROWN AND
ANCHOR TAVERN." Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
1841 Hongkong, 28th May, 1874.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.
DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 2 and 3, 2nd
Alameda Terrace, which have lately
been thoroughly repaired, and
No. 195, Hollywood Road; Water and Gas
had on.

For Particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1st November, 1874.

TO LET.

THE Laces and Clothiers' HOUSE No. 14,
Arbutus Road, lately occupied by Mr.
VAUCHER.
Gas and Water laid throughout; also, Stables
and Coach-houses attached.

Apply to
J. A. CARVALHO,

1895 Hongkong, 16th November, 1874.

TO LET.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known
as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road,
of 972, Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by
The CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER,
1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

BIRTH.

On Wednesday, the 2nd December, at Hong-
kong, Mrs. E. GROTON, of a son. [2004]

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY,"
For 1875.

THE Publisher requests that those
persons who have not yet returned
the printed forms which have been
sent to them to fill up, will be good
enough to do so without delay. Any
persons who have recently arrived, and
to whom printed forms have not been
sent, are respectfully requested to for-
ward their names and addresses as
early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, Dec. 3d, 1874.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 3, 1874.

This practical lesson which is to be learned
from the case in which a Chinese youth was
lately sent to a reformatory in place of the
gao, upon being convicted of having forged
some orders upon storekeepers, is of a very
simple, but by no means unimportant char-
acter. Desperate criminals may be kept separate
from those who have been hardened by a
career of crime, and especially that there
should be some place of confinement which
will be suitable for youthful offenders who,
there is reason to believe, may reform if they
have any opportunity of doing so. It is one
of the most painful features connected with
the punishment of criminals that the very
punishment which they have to undergo for
having committed one crime prevents them
in very many instances from ever again pur-
suing a respectable or honest calling. The
criminals in the gao amongst whom he is
thrust soon contrive to make him one of
their lot, and when he comes out of prison,
in most cases penniless, he is almost unable
to get clear of them and obtain any honest
employment. Most of our readers are ac-
quainted with the Drama of the "Ticket of
Leave Man," in which the hero of the play
has been wrongfully condemned on a charge
of forgery, and in which the interest of the
piece, at times rising to tragic height, centres
upon the terrible difficulties which he has to
encounter in his endeavours to obtain an
honest livelihood. The author of the play
has scarcely exaggerated the awful position
against which man was released from gao
upon being convicted of having forged
some orders upon storekeepers.

LAWRENCE GANNON AGAIN.

Daniel Gannon, a seaman brought up for
drunk, having been found lying in a
nutter near the sailor's House. He was fined
\$2 or 14 days' imprisonment.

RECRUITS.

Mr. Hayler, a seaman on board the Portuguese Transport ship India, charged two Chinese, Teo Alung and Low Akun, with picking his pocket on the 1st instant at 2 p.m. in Queen's Road. Two other men were
on board, and the defendant insisted
that it was his crew who had done it. The
defendant, who was a constable, said
he wanted to see him. He told him to go
on board, and after a considerable amount of
talking he went, but remained again at 2 p.m.,
in a very drunken state. He called out without
opening the door to go on board, and his wife
was ill at the time. The constable, who had
been drinking, he had to go out, and went
in search of the foreman and the police. The
constable followed, making use of bad
expressions, and threatening to cut his throat.
After he had received a considerable amount of
blame, two policemen and a watchman came
to the door to take him into custody. The
defendant attempted to bite one of the
policemen's fingers.

P. O. Manly and he was called to arrest the
constable, who was shouting; the constable
said he was not drunk, and the two others
knowing nothing of the matter, sent him back
imprisoned for assaulting the police, and
ordered to pay 10s. amends for damages, and
eight weeks' imprisonment for assaulting the
police.

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Extracts.

THE FLOWER.

It is but a simple flower,
Withered, crushed; its fragrance gone,
It came to me in an hour;
That a sorrow loomed upon,
When the link of joy seemed riven,
And a cloud lay on life's sea;
Was this little flower given,
With some words of hope to me,
Bitter despair and doubt were real
And the goal was set at last.
The hand that gave it perished—
Clasped in death the once-loved form,
But the flower is ever loved
With a feeling deep and warm;
And if never in life's hour
Comes a shadow of an ill,
From the words and from the flower
Kept I strength. Thus ever will
Deeps of Love, of Hope, and Trust,
Rise in fragrance from earth's dust.

V. S.

LOOK AFTER THE EYES.

Multitudes of men and women have made their eyes weak for life by the too free use of eye-sight, reading small print and doing fine-sewing. In view of these things, it is well to observe the following rules in the use of the eyes:

Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness.
Never read by twilight, or on a very cloudy day.

Never sleep so that on awaking the eyes shall open on the light of the window.
Do not use eye-sight by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

Never read or sow directly in front of the light of the window.

It is best to have the light from above, or obliquely, or from the left shoulder.

Too much light creates a glare, and pains and confuses the sight. The moment you are sensible of an effort to distinguish, that moment stop and talk, walk or ride.

As the sky is blue and the earth green, it would seem that the ceilings should be a bluish tint, the carpet green, and the walls of some mellow tint.

The moment you are instinctively inclined to rub the eyes, that moment cease to use them.

If the eyelids are glued together on waking do not forcibly open them, but apply saliva with the finger, and then wash your eyes and face with warm water.—*Architectural.*

LOVE WITHOUT STOCKINGS.

In 1772, the Royal Theatre (Dramatic) entered upon a fortunate epoch. It became a pensioner of Government, and at the same time received its first important enlargement. This crisis was simultaneous with two events of literary importance. One was the production of the lyrical drama of *Johannes Ewald*, the poet who composed the well-known national hymn,

King Christian stod by the high met;

and who composed, lying on his back in bed, dying, like Herod, by inches, some of the masterpieces of Danish dramatic literature; and the other was the production of a single play, so unique in its character that it is worth while to pause a few minutes to discuss it.

In the course of 50 years no poet had risen in whose talents in any way fitted him to carry on the war against affectation that Holberg had fought so bravely and so successfully. The comedies of that author, however, still kept the stage, and the particular forms of folly satisfied by them had long ago died and faded into thin air. But affectation has a thousand hideous heads, and like Hercules annihilate one, there are nine hundred and ninety-nine left. The craving after German support and German fashions was indeed dead in 1772, but another fearful craving had taken its place, a yearning after the shifted and temporized divinity, that passed for good manners and good taste in France, or rather on the French heroic stage.—*To act in real life like the heroes of the tragedie en scene.*

The craving after German support and German fashions was indeed dead in 1772, but another fearful craving had taken its place, a yearning after the shifted and temporized divinity, that passed for good manners and good taste in France, or rather on the French heroic stage.—*To act in real life like the heroes of the tragedie en scene.*

“Love without Stockings” was the universal bane of ideal in Copenhagen, and to talk as much as possible in alexandrines the apex of grand breeding. Zaire was the model for a romantic Danish lady. This recco taste had penetrated to the theatre, where the nobility and the court had introduced it after the death of Holberg. Voltaire had been translated and imitated with great popular success; and when the Royal Theatre was opened anew after its enlargement, a native tragedy by the court poet, Nordahl Brun, was performed on the opening night. This production, which outshone Alzira, was the finishing touch given to the exotic absurdities. A young man, who had—hitherto—been known only as the president of a kind of club of wits, rose up and with one blow slew this roguish and ruffled creature. His name was Wessel, and the weapon he used was a little tragedy called “Love without Stockings.” The title was quite *en vogue*; “Love without Hope,” “Love without Fortune,” “Love without Recompence,” all these were familiar; and why not? “Love without Stockings”? The populace thronged to see this novelty, and Zaire and Zaine and all the other fantastic absurdities faded away in a roar of universal laughter.

“Love without Stockings” is in some respects unique in literature. The only thing I know that is in any way parallel to it is Lord Buckingham’s *Rehearsal*; and it differs from that inasmuch as that while the *Rehearsal* parades certain individual pieces of Dryden and others, Wessel’s play is a parody of a whole class of dramas. “Love without Stockings!” Cannot one love without possessing stockings? Certainly not, answers Wessel; at all events not in the age of knee-breeches. And out of this thought he develops a plot wholly in accordance with the arbitrary rules of French tragedy, with the three unities intact, as a hero and his friend, a heroine and her confidante, with a Fete that pursues the lovers, with their struggle against it, their fall and tragic death. And the whole is worked out in the most pathetic alexandrines, and with a pompous, ornate diction. At the same time, while he adheres strictly to the rules of French tragedy, he does so in such a manner as to make those rules in the highest degree ridiculous, and to set the faults of this kind of writing in the very plainest light. The wedding day of the two lovers has arrived; all is ready, the priest is waiting, the bride is adorned, but alas! the bridegroom has no stockings, or, at all events, no white ones. What can he do? Buy a pair? But he has no money. Borrow a pair of his bride? “On the one hand, it would not be proper; on the other, his legs are too big. But his rival is rich, is the possessor of many pairs of white stockings; the lover fights a hard battle or makes out that he does, between virtue and love—but love prevails, and steals a pair. Adorned in them he marches off to church with his bride, but on the way the ceremony is disordered, and the rival holds him up to public disgrace. For one moment the hero is dejected, and then recalling his heroic nature, he rises to the height of the situation and slays himself with a pocket-knife. The bride follows his example, then the confidante, then the friend; and the curtain goes down on a scene in the approved tragic manner. The parts of the language and the pathos tude with which not only the French drama, but the Italian aria, than so much in vogue, were invited, secured an instant success for this parody, which took a place that it has ever since retained among the classics of its country. The French tragedy fell; an attempt to put Gordian Bruns’ Zaire on the boards again was a signal failure, and the painted Muse fled back to her own Gallic home.—Cornhill.

AN INDIAN DANCING PARTY.

A correspondent of the *New York Herald*, writing from the Red Cloud Agency, gives an account of a series of dances of Red Indians at that place which appears to have been a brilliant and cheerful affair. The occasion was a “fox dance,” got up for the benefit of an English artist who is sketching at the agency. There were present about 30 or 40 Indians on foot, attired in fantastic costumes, and under the command of Sitting Bull or Three Knives and Red Hand, who were both mounted. The Indians presented “quite a weird picture” as they danced up to the agency, yelling and firing on their guns “the musicians occupied a position in the centre of the circle, beating time on the tom-tom and singing a kind of dirge. The mounted chief, arrayed in gorgous costumes, decorated with Porcupine scalps, and wearing a headdress of buffalo horn set off with eagle’s feathers, pranced around the circle encouraging the dancers. The horses ridden by Three Knives had white spots of paint all over his hindquarters, representing the different places where his horses had been shot when in battle. Several hands were painted on the animal’s rudder. Red Hand, which denoted the number of times, when that chief had been near enough to the enemy for them to lay a hand upon his horse. The renowned chief had also a white woman’s scalp adorning his bridle ring. The Indians jested, indeed, the agency and then in front of the two trading stores, and when they had received all the presents they could get from their lodges. They seem to have been somber-looking in the way they displayed their guns and clubs for the purpose of吓唬 through the shadow of death. The trading stores closed to the head of the association who was looking on. The natives of London balls would be much increased if these invited dances like the Indians did to the door of their house. These could hardly be worn as ornaments without offending the prejudices of the fastidious; but a pleasing effect might be produced by letting the chignon dangle from the neck instead of wearing it on the head.

SAINT PAUL’S CATHEDRAL.

And it is here necessary to remark that the people who talk so volubly about the profuse employment of mosaic in St. Paul’s Cathedral, being in precise consonance with the “original intentions” of Sir Christopher Wren, seem to be utterly unaware of the fact that Sir Christopher had, in fact, any experience of Byzantine or of Oriental mosaic as a means of decoration. He had never been to Venice, he had never been to Italy in fact, he never travelled anywhere abroad, save to Paris and to Versailles. But he had probably heard a great deal from travellers abroad about the profuse employment of mosaic in St. Peter’s, and he consequently jotted down in his notebook a suggestion for using mosaic in the enrichment of the details of his own cathedral. Still the mosaic in St. Peter’s is not by any means of a Byzantine or Oriental character. It is simply the reproduction in mosaic, *en masse*, of minute scenes of coloured glass and gems, of the scriptural master piece of Raphael and of famous Italian masters, which pictures are placed in the framework of the other panels, as though they were ordinary pictures, and which have been reproduced with such a marvellous skill, that Holberg, in his work, *on the art of painting*, calls them “the greatest of all works of art.”

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INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
1780, Hongkong, 23rd October, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

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